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initiated a campaign for the establishment of a research institute of chemotherapy. For the last year the propaganda has painlessly died. Why this lack of perseverance? I can see the need of another institute which would embrace the study of all the materials employed in the industries engaged in the manufacture of agricultural and natural products. True, the industries have undertaken a considerable share of this work, but industries work for the profit of to-day and not for the preservation of national wealth of the future.

Referring again to the biological chemist who interests us particularly, I see his need for better laboratories, of better methods, of better standards; I see the needs that have been pointed out by several members of this conference, and which are placed on the program for discussion, and of a great many more needs. Surely the biological chemist is not the most favored son of society, of the university, or of the medical school.

I am glad that Dr. Gies brought you all together<sup>2</sup> and gave you the opportunity to inaugurate a new type of society, the aim of which is to enhance the social usefulness of the biological chemist, on the one hand, and, on the other, to improve his facilities for work, whether his work be teaching or investigating. Will this new society live to record important service, or will it vegetate a pale, colorless existence? This will depend on the spirit in which you join it. The prospect for service is before you. Once more I wish to compliment Dr. Gies on his vision.

P. A. LEVENE

THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FOR  
MEDICAL RESEARCH

#### A BUST OF THE LATE PROFESSOR E. D. COPE

A BUST in plaster of the late Edward Drinker Cope, who, at the time of his death in Philadelphia, on April 12, 1897, was professor of zoology and comparative anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, has been purchased by

<sup>2</sup> An allusion to the fact that the conference was organized at Dr. Gies's suggestion.

the subscriptions of some twenty-seven of his former colleagues, associates and students and presented to the zoological laboratory of the university.

This bust is the work of Mr. Eugene Castello, of Philadelphia, and is the one represented in half tone in the number of *The American Naturalist* for May, 1897. Mr. Castello writes:

I had been engaged on portrait busts, of Dr. Matthew Woods, president of the Browning Society, and of Dr. William Mountain, author of "Saint Cecilia." The study of individual character in these portraits, followed by the production of a number of heads of racial types: American Indians, Russian moujiks, Arabs and Frenchmen, directed my attention to the very unusual features of Professor Cope's head. That he was quite aware of the interesting subject he was for a sculptor was soon evident, for he humorously described himself as "gimber-jawed," that is, he meant that the lower jaw was slightly undershot, having much the form of a skate runner extending from ear to chin.

In reference to the circumstances connected with the modelling of the bust, now the property of the university, I consulted a diary that I kept at that time and find that he gave me six sittings for it, beginning October 22, 1896, and the last one on January 6, 1897. At the final sitting he expressed himself as satisfied that I had succeeded in obtaining a good likeness. After Professor Cope passed away, his friend, Dr. Persifer Frazer, saw the bust and invited me to place it in the hall of the American Philosophical Society, May 7, 1897, where it remained for some time. Later it was again exposed there on the occasion of the Cope Memorial meeting [November 12, 1897], where it received favorable criticism from Professor Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, Dr. Minis Hays and others. . . . Dr. Nolan, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of this city, also has taken occasion to express his appreciation.

The work of constructive modelling of the head was aided to a considerable extent by the sitter himself, who seemed to be familiar with the anatomical points that differentiated it from any others and which attracted my attention when I met him for the first time. Artists delight in individual character, such as was evident in his head, and upon my expression of interest Professor Cope consented to give me some sittings, although suffering at the time with an incurable

malady. He collapsed on one occasion during a sitting and I was obliged to administer stimulants to revive him. He was a very patient sitter, although I knew he was suffering from disease, and had never before given a sitting to a sculptor.

I think the university is to be congratulated on obtaining possession of the work and I can assure you and the other subscribers that nothing could be more pleasing to me. It is an exact duplicate of the head even in measurement, every feature being transferred and reproduced in the clay by means of calipers, such as are used by sculptors, so that the work has a sort of scientific value as a human document. I used calipers with points especially protected with little cork balls. This seemed to amuse Professor Cope and yet he showed considerable fear that I might do some damage to his features with the instrument. The plaster bust was made from the clay by myself in a matrix of plaster which was destroyed in the process known to sculptors as the "waste mould process."

As far as known, this bust of Professor Cope is the only one in existence modelled from life, although a death-mask was taken and is preserved in the University Museum. Although he never saw the present zoological laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania, it seems fitting that this building, which houses his osteological collection and many of his books, should also be enriched by this bust.

PHILIP P. CALVERT

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## SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

### THE HENRY PHIPPS INSTITUTE

THE Henry Phipps Institute for the study and prevention of tuberculosis, a part of the University of Pennsylvania, is engaged in a campaign to raise \$3,000,000 to enable it to continue its work. Dr. Charles J. Hatfield is executive director; Dr. H. R. M. Landis, director of the clinical and sociological departments, and Dr. Paul A. Lewis, director of the pathological department. The text of the institute's appeal is in part as follows:

WHEREAS, The support which has been so generously contributed during the past 16 years by Mr. Henry Phipps can no longer be extended;

WHEREAS, The board of trustees of the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania see no prospect of being able to support the work of the Henry Phipps Institute from the funds at present available;

WHEREAS, It is deemed important that the work of the Henry Phipps Institute be continued upon an even larger scale:

The directors of the departments of the Henry Phipps Institute announce a campaign to raise a Foundation Fund of \$3,000,000.

It is confidently expected that America will rally to the support of this enterprise which has already accomplished so much for the betterment of humanity in so difficult a field of endeavor.

The Henry Phipps Institute was the first organization brought into existence for the express purpose of eradicating tuberculosis through intensive and scientific research.

The institute was conceived when Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, about to start a tuberculosis clinic with a total backing of \$1,000, met Mr. Henry Phipps by appointment and discussed the venture with him. Mr. Phipps at once offered to underwrite a much more extensive enterprise aimed at the extermination of tuberculosis.

On February 1, 1903, the institute began work in an old remodeled building equipped with 52 beds, a small laboratory and facilities for operating a large dispensary.

During the ten years that followed, its work was so successful that Mr. Phipps not only agreed to continue his support over another stipulated period of time, but also supplied funds for the purchase of land and the erection of the splendid property in which the institute is now housed.

In order that the standing of the institute might be assured and the integrity of the enterprise guaranteed, it was on July 1, 1910, placed in charge of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, with the contractual understanding that Mr. Phipps would be responsible for its support over a stipulated period of time.

The new building erected at Mr. Phipps' expense provided adequate facilities for every branch of medical and sociological research bearing upon the problem of tuberculosis.

The period for which Mr. Henry Phipps had agreed by contract to support the work of the institute came to an end in May, 1919. Because of ill health Mr. Phipps is not able to continue his interest and support. Other means of maintenance must be found or the institute must close. In this event one of man's strongest defenses in the battle against tuberculosis will be abandoned.